#### FASHIONS OF NEW YORK.

Attractive Raiment For the Springtime Weddings.

GOWNS FOR THE ERIDE'S FAMILY.

Dresses For Her Mother, Sisters and Provided For-A Fine Trousseau Described-The Bridal Bouquet.

(Copyright, 1807, by American Press Associa-

So many weddings are arranged to take silk mull Marie Antoinette fichu. place in April and May that I feel in duty bound to give a few hints as to new ideas white folds gaze it a tench of color. in bridal costumes and gowns for bridessister, and for her gowns of rich material ably rich in that material.

may wear dark plum or hellotrope sating moire, or even figured silk if the colors and material be rich. Purple moire with sating and pearls. At the wrists there were deep material be rich. stripes in the same color was the material ruilles of the old rose point. The waist was plain and in demitraln. The waist was in the form of a stomacher in front, the edges of some of the plaits. The collar and helt were of jetted passementers.

These was an arrangement of superbles. There was one velours costume that de-

Another gown for a grandmother was of

and therefore these dresses ought to b No one but the bride wears white shoes ough white gloves are worn by all wh

A very pretir goven for a bridesmaid for a church woulding was of a rich carmine pink surah gown. The skirt was plain. The waist and sleeves were of the surab and fitted tight. The stock collar was of white satin, two points at the sides being of the same, edged with narrow silk mus lin raffles. There were also deep white slik mull ruffles at the wrists. There was a Marie Antainette fichu of white silk mull Bridesmaids - Even the Grandmother with wide ruilles standing out well over the shoulders and ending under a wide swiss belt of the same. The delictous quaintness of this pretty gown was refreshing to see. Another dainty fancy was a delicate gray soit taffeta gown with white

I have purposely left the bride's own maids and other members of the family figure, and all others should lead the eye outfit until the last, as she is the principal who are, in a measure, obliged to have on until she stands alone. There were five garments made especially for the occasion. bridal gowns displayed in one place, and In these days the bride's mother generally every one of them was of white velours looks young enough to be the bride's elder | the deeply ribbed surface being indescribare in order, though they may be and generally are trimmed lavishly with lacebeading or other costly ornament. The
pale grays, mauve and the always clegant
the and fashiomable. I saw one wedding motre and pumpadours in medium shades dress in course of construction, and this are very suitable; velvet also, when right-ly made and trimmed and of suitable color. bad a princess shape of cream white bro-cade in the back where the skirt fell to a There is an unwritten law that says no long train in heavy folds. The front was black gown should be were at a wedding, but aside from that almost every other color is seen. The bride's grandmother tracery. The sleeves were shahed and made of the parel embroidered satin. The

covered in front by a full plaiting of black wrought with the silver and pearls and crepe lisse, with rows of fine cut jet down with the addition of some old point lace.

curial lace over the shoulders and down the front like bretelles. its elegant refinement, as well as its richness. The skirt was in demitrain and plain dove gray armure silk in princess shape, with a medium train in the back. Around the bottom of the skirt there was a rope bloom, with artistle broken folds laying the bottom of the skirt there was a rope blome, with artistic broken folds laying cord covered with velvet of the same from the shoulder to the belt. It was open shade as the silk. The front of the waist in front to show a surplice vest of white was covered with a plastron made of fine crepe lises, with a V of puffed white lisse jet passementerie over black lace. At the neck there was a full rose ruche of pale pink silk muslin, edged with very narrow white liese, with a very full ruching around



NEW DESIGNS IN WEDDING GOWNS.

tron trou insertion in black thread lace Some old ladies wear pretty lace and rib bon caps, but the unjurity wear half handkerchiefs of fine black chantilly or white lace, generally of choice quality. These are pinned to the hair with single jewels, and they are refined graceful and becoming. The late Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher always were one of these lace half handkerchiefs, fastened on state occasions with single stone diamonds. Nothing could have been prettier or have framed the sweet, patient face more attractively,

Bridesmalds have almost anything for their own just now. Home weddings, where they take place in the evening, allow the bridesmaids to wear low necked dresses. Morning weddings, whether at home or in church, call for high necked gowns. A very pretty dress for a brides-maid was of pale green and pink figured surah, the skirt open on each side, showing a lace panel from top to bottom set in fan shape. The low waist was draped across the front, from the bottom at the right to the arm size at the left. On the right side at the neck was a little bunch of plaited lace. On the right there was a wide plaiting in form of a bortha, merging into winglike caps. This was made of pale green faille. The sleeves were formed by a small ruffle of lace, beneath the faille caps. A butterfly of lace was set on the left side of the bertha. The waist was simply piped around the bottom and had no

ribbon or other ornamentation. One dress for a bridesmaid for an even ing wedding was made of baby blue taffeta of the crisp kind. There was a quilling of blue satin ribbon around the edge of the skirt of two shades darker blue. The waist was a simple "baby" with a wide draped belt of the same silk. Across the bust there was a very large double bow of blue satin ribbon of the exact shade of the dress. The sleeves were puffed with "handkerchief caps," edged with a quilling of the silk. There were long undersleeves of pale blue silk mull shirred all the way down with a gauffered ruffle on the outer edge.

For a young sister there was a faint rose pink gauze barege, with three milliner's folds of white satin around the bottom. The waist was high in the neck and made of gathered crepe lisse of the same shade of pink with folds of the satin from top to bottom, five of them. These were lost under a draped satin belt. The sleeves were of the gauze with looped puffs. Around the lower parts were bands of the satio folds. A ruffle at the neck and wrists of crepe lisse finished this dainty and girlish gown. Pale and even rose pink are much fancied this season in all places

where it can be suitably worn. Where there are several young sisters or consins in a family it is often arranged for them to dress "in twos"—that is, two to wear white, two pink, two blue, etc.leaving the bride's grown friends to act as smalds, the others being attendants each with a pretty basket of flowers or a bouquet. The dresses are all such as can be utilized afterward for any dressy occagion. The plainer they are made the more stylish they are. Lace and ribbon are their natural trimming, though the neck and wrists may be decorated with ruches or frills of chiffon or silk mull. For a church wedding these little girls wear white chip hats, trimmed to correspond with the col ors in their gowns. In one swell wedding to take place the let of May all the eight ttle girls will be dressed in pure white sall, the different colors being wrought by the ribbons gione. Mull is washable,

the top and forming two large rosettes at ick of the neck. The sleeves were wrinkled gigots and made of the velours. 20 feet thick. At the wrists were deep lisse frills, headed by a very narrow puffing. The draped belt with a small windmill bow. There were no orange blossoms on any part of the costume, except a small half wreath over the bair, from under which the long tulle veil depended. This fell backward, and had an inch and a half hem.

their foliage mingled with smilax and maidenhair fern, and the whole tied with full sense of the word. a talle bow with long ends. In one instance there was a spray of fern sewed upon a large ribbon bow, mingled with and bouquet of artificial flowers which hours she butted away at the solid field may or may not be copied in real ones. This is a good idea, for there are times and laces where it would be impossible to obtain the real flowers. They are preferable in all cases, though they fade so soon.

There is not now a "second day" dress. It is supposed that the young couple go away on a trip long or short and traveling loes not demand anything more elaborate than a nice tailor made gown of cloth, sheviot, Venetian or serge in any of the season's colors. In short, a bride's traveling dress is and should be of the least ob

For a complete outfit for a bride so nuch depends upon her financial position that one can scarcely give a good general idea, but no really refined lady now makes a great display of her trousseau and no one archases or makes up great quantities of underlinen, or even buys many new gowns. A couple of early morning wrappers, a ouple of pretty dressing sacks, one tailor suit, one visiting costume as costly as her purse can buy, one nice afternoon dress, one ten gown, ofer or two dresses for din-MATE LEBOY. ner and evening

A Modern Instance. Monsieur-If I were rich, would you

love me? but I would marry you. - Paris Carica-

In Harbor Springs, Mich., there is a arge and flourishing wood toothpick industry. White birch is exclusively used in the manufacture of the toothpicks, and about 7,500,000 are turned out

The marriage rate in Great Britain, which has been steadily declining in recent years, is again on the increase.

Two years ago R. J. Warren, a druggist at Pleasant Brook, N. Y., bought a small supply of Chamberlain's Cough lemedy. He sums up the result as ollows; "At that time the goods were inknown in this section; today Champoerlain's Cough Remedy is a house-hold word," It is the same in hun-dreds of communities. Where ever ors up aloft in bosun's chairs, scraping dreds of communities. Where ever ors up aloft in bosun's chairs, scraping in my family for several years, and ough Remedy become known the there are not 1) now school described by the control of the best medicine I ever there are not 1) now school described by the control of the best medicine I ever there are not 1) now school described by the control of the best medicine I ever the control of the control of the best medicine I ever the control of the people will have nothing else. For sale by C. N. Nye, Cor. Barnett House; schlabach's Drug Store, 225 N. Market; E. L. Janson, 200 Tuscarawas S .

WHEN THE ICE GOES OUT

What the Opening of Lake Navigation Means to the Nation.

THREE THOUSAND KEELS SET FREE

Spring Arrives at the Strait of Macking Water Highway-Passing of the Schoon er and Coming of the Whaleback.

"Ice broke up last night and is going out of the straits this morning before westerly wind."

The operator at the Lake Marine News station in Mackinac City, Mich. when he sent this message over the wires the other day caused a greater sensation than did President Cleveland when be pressed the electric button which started



TARING OFF THE COVER CAP.

the machinery at the World's fair. The word was caught up and repeated all of the greatest states in the Union. Thousands of men who had been waiting for this message jumped from idleness to activity. Pires were lighted under the boilers of hundreds of steam craft which had been held in leash all winter long, and scores of propellers began plowing up the waters of the great

Lake pavigation is open for 1897. That was the import of the message. Only those who do business on the great inland seas or who are connected in some way with lake commerce will, however, realize the full significance of this fact. How can an eastern man who doesn't follow the steel rail market or who never thinks of the freight tariff on grain be expected to understand?

If you are familiar with the map of your country, you remember that Lake Huron and Lake Michigan, which almost encircle the southern peninsula of Michigan, are connected at the northern extremity of that state by a long, narrow neck of water labeled the strait of Mackinac. Through this outlet all the water traffic of busy Lake Michigan must pass. Chicago, with her great stretch of wharfs and miles of keels, sitting at the foot of Lake Michigan, sees a great, wide highway stretch out northward. At the strait of Mackinac this highway, which presents an unobstructed deep water course clear to Buffalo, 900 miles away, is contracted. This strait forms the gateway to the

Unfortunately for Chicago, this gate is well up toward the north. In summer it does not matter, but along in Decem: ber comes Jack Frost, and some fine morning the lake mariners find that he has shut it with a bang, locked it tight many feet thick While three-fourths of the water of the lakes is never covered with ice, the strait freezes up solid, and the winter gales, instead of breaking it up, drive in fields of loose cakes until there are sometimes floes which are piled

So for about five months in the year the lake navigators are forced to rest. was of white faille, fustened at the left side But when spring drives Jack Frost away from his post and with warm fingers unlocks the narrow portal, Chicago, Milwaukee, Duluth, Cleveland, Detroit, Buffalo and the other municipalities which vie with each other in trying to The present fancy for the bridal bouquet realize and deserve Proctor Knott's fathe present land, the half opened roses, with their foliage mingled with smilax and unsalted seas," become free ports in the

Lake navigation opened this year at an unusually early date. Sometimes it tulle, and this depended from the main is a full month later before the strait auquet by two white ribbons. With a is clear of ice. I remember seeing the bridal gown is always furnished a wreath first steamer pass through in 1881. For



SCRAPING DOWN THE MASTS.

without apparently making any impression and finally landed her passengers and freight on the ice two miles out of the little port of Cheboygan. This was on May 15, and the record which is kept at Buffalo shows that Lake Erie, much Mademoiselle—I can't say as to that, farther south, was open only two weeks previous that year.

But winter came to us early last fall and has not lingered in the lap of spring. Weeks ago the water fronts of the lake cities were astir. On the big steam freight carriers the battened hatches were lifted off, the canvas shrouds and iron caps were taken from the big smokestacks, and the engineer and his crew were busy below decks getting the powerful engines into shape to receive the breath of life once more, while on all sides the painters splashed and spat-

Ten years ago the wharf side would in the world. No discovery of modern have resounded to the creaking of blocks years and the shouts of the riggers as they bent the sails to the yards of the trim schooners. But the day of sailing vessels though there are a few fresh water sail- Colle, Cholera and Diarrhea Remedy

March were heartily welcomed by the lake navigators. The season is a short one at best, and in order to pay owner's dividends they have to make the most

of it. If winter did not interfere, the lake craft would be busy all the year round. We have heard much about the decline of our shipping interests, but from the salt water ports.

so fast that our lake mariners have been and Unlocks the Gateway to a Great unable to keep up with it. The tonnage taken out and carried into the port of Chicago annually is almost double that which arrives at and leaves New York, with a port never closed.

The Sucz canal is popularly supposed to handle more business than any other similar waterway in the world, yet in 1894, just after the panie, the Sault Ste Marie canal, that little artery which connects Lake Superior with the south and east, exceeded it in tonnage by more than 5,000,000 tons-and "The Soo" was open only 284 days at that,

The house flags of the various American ship owning firms fly above 3,000 craft which sail the lakes. They carry 83,000,000 tons a trip, and their aggregate value is \$65,000,000. Don't talk "decline of American ship-

ping" west of Buffalo. But perhaps you do not understand what such a great fleet can find to busy itself about. You may remember that last fall, just before the close of navigation, there was a great rush of grain from the west to the eastern seaboard. Europe and Asia had a short crop, and a demand was made for American grain. Did we meet it? Well, rather, Our farmers in Minnesota, Missouri, Kansas, the Dakotas and their neighbors were wondering what they could do with the vast crop which they had just gathered. along the water fronts of half a dozen They had had a great crop the year before, too, and their granaries were fairly bursting. When the word came that two continents were short of grain, they rushed their surplus on to the lakes as fast as steam could carry it.

But railroads have their limitations. Their rolling stock is unelastic, and one train cannot be stretched out into two. So before the western farmers could get



HEADED FOR THE STRAIT. their grain to the lake shore the strait of Mackinae filled up with ice, and the current of grain stopped flowing at Chicago and Duluth. As a result the grain elevators at those big centers kept filling up all winter until they could not hold another bushel. Now they are ready to be emptied, and when the word came from Mackings city that the ice had gone out of the strait the shoots were opened, and down into the cavernous holds of 400 foot freighters flowed the golden stream.

But this is not all. At Cleveland, at we sensi, touches upon this point.) Ashtabula and at a dozen other lake ports east of Detroit are monster furnaces, where stacks of orders for steel and sat down on the portcullis. Up rails, steel plates and pig iron are on there on the strait the cold is intense, file. These furnaces are hungry for the and the ice freezes, not inches, but iron ore which is piled mountain high on the wharfs along the Lake Superior shore. They are greedy giants, these furnaces. Last year they consumed something like 10,000,000 tons of ore. A dozen years and less ago we could not have appeased their appetites, and they would have starved to death. That was

when we depended on sailing ships. But the monster whalebacks have changed all that. They are 400 and even 500 feet on the keel, and a 5,000 ton cargo is nothing for them. Those are the leviathans which keep the Cleveland furnaces hot. They steam alongside the ore wharves, open their hatches and in an hour have a cargo in their holds which it would require a train 150 cars long to transport by rail. They are rapidly moving the iron ranges of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan 600 miles eastward.

But they do not go back light. After the iron ore is scraped out of them by huge steam shovels they take in cargoes of coal for the west. The grain boats, which do not carry coal, go back laden with manufactured goods from the workshops of the east. These are some of the reasons why, when the ice goes out of the strait of Mackinac, the event is one of almost national importance. SEWELL FORD.

THE RAINBOW IN THE SPRAY.

The tide is foul that sweeps about the town A yellow, turbid, disenchanting flood Of city refuse mixed, and oil and mud. But when a ferryboat, big, ugly, brown, Against the gale of March comes lumbering

down, The waves she flings to either side are bright With spray as dazzling in the sun's keen

As white, as fair, as pure as snow at dawn. And in the spindrift from each chopping crest The colors of the rainbow meet and play. So in each life, however dull and gray, There comes some breeze of fortune at its best Cheering the heart with love or hope or rest And shining like the rainbow in the spray.

—J. L. Heaton in "The Quilting Bee."

Oldest National Fing. The oldest national flag in the world is that of Denmark, which has been in use since the year 1219.

The Envelope City. Worcester, Mass., turns out more en elopes each year than any other city in the United States.

New York Apples In Mexico. "Choicest varieties of New York state apples" are advertised in Mexico City newspapers.

Americans are the most inventive people on earth. To them have been

ssued nearly 600,000 patents, or more

han one third of all the patents issued in her pantry she can, in a few minutes, prepare the best of all desserts—good mince pie. Think has been of greater mankind than Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, or has ione more to relieve pain and suffering. J. W. Vaughn, of Carmen, and says: "I have used Chamberlain there are not 1) now where there were 100 before the stoker succeeded the able seaman.

The warm days of the latter end of

GENERAL DODGE.

A Friend of Grant Will Marshal the Great

Nothing could be more fitting or appropriate than that the man selected as grand marshal of the great parade in connection with the dedication of the the statisticians and campaign orators Grant mausoleum in New York should who talk on this text get their figures be General Grenville M. Dodge. In war and in peace General Dodge was Grant's Our interstate commerce has grown trusted friend. During the Vicksburg campaign, when the protection of the exposed flank of Grant's army was of the utmost importance, it was Major General Dodge whom he put on guard. Many times General Grant spoke of his valor and trustworthiness, and when he retired to private life and settled down in New York city General Dodge be came one of his most intimate friends. After the death of the great soldier and statesman General Dodge became one of the most active of all those who sought to henor the memory of the departed hero. He was made vice president of the Grant Monument association and president of the Grant Birthday association

General Dodge was born in Danvers, Mass., about 66 years ago. By his own efforts he was graduated as a civil engineer from Norwich university, Vermont.



GENERAL DODGE.

Then he went west, where railroads were building. As early as 1853 he conceived the idea of building a railroad to the Pacific and made a reconnoissance in that year, crossing the Missouri on a raft and sleeping in an Indian tepee on what is now the site of Omaha. It was not until he had seen the civil war brought to an end and had helped settle the Indian troubles in the northwest that he had a chance to begin his chosen work. In 1866 he resigned his commission and as chief engineer and constructor built the Pacific railroad. Later on he took charge of the construction of the Texas and Pacific railroad.

These two achievements have given General Dodge a civic standing of such stability that he could almost afford to have his brilliant military career forgotten. He is a born leader of men and no one will dispute his place at the head of that vast body which on April 27 will sweep up New York's magnificent Riverside drive to the great white tomb where rest the ashes of the nation's hero

JAPANESE CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

(The Japanese have a legend to the effect that the dewy juices in the heart of kikn, or chrysauthemum, are the clinir of life. The following translation from a native poet, Sa-

O bloom of chrysanthemums, Fabled of old. A fountain of moture

And sweetness unfold! The dowy wine sparkled And mortals partaking

Immortal became

But, lo, there buth opened A wonderful flower, For Gol's love bath blossomed. Soul life is its dower.

And its petnis shall shine More enduring than thine With their fabrious treasures of life giving wine For fairyland's store.

And its dewdrops shall glow, And its fragrance shall grow From more unto more While the years come and go

LOVE'S CHAIN.

The bond that links our souls together. Will it last through stormy weather? Will it molder and decay As the long hours fleet away? Will it stretch when time divides us. When dark, weary days have tried us? If it look too poor and slight, Let us break the links tenight.

It was not forged by mortal hands Or clasped with golden bars or bands. Save thine and mine, no other eyes The slender link can recognize In the bright light it seems to fade, And it is hidden in the shade, While heaven or earth has nover heard Or solemn vow or plighted word.

Yet what no mortal hand could make

No mortal power can ever break. What words or vows could never do No words or yows can make untrue. And if to other hearts unknown The dearer and the more our own Secause too sacred and divine For other eyes save thine and mine.

-Edward Wilbur Mason in Womankind.

The formation of the State of Man hattan is being discussed in New York city. The idea is to make the city and some contiguous territory into a State. For long years the country has controlled the city and in taxes draws largely from the city.

When **Company Comes** 

unexpectedly the housewife is often puzzled as to what to get for dinner. Then time is doubly precious. If when so caught she only has a package of

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of it. No peeling, chopping, seeding, picking and mixing. A package of None Such, costing only 10 cts., will make two large pies. Makes perfect Fruit Cake and Fruit Pudding also. get a package to-day from your grocer. Take no substitute, liend your address, naming this paper, and se will send you from a book, "Mas Popkins Thanksgiring," by one of the most popular

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ting the Stomachs and Bowels of

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EMISSIONS AND
IMPOTENCY
CURED.

John A. Manlin says:—"I was one of the count less videntime of early ignorance commenced at 15 years of age. I tried seven medical firms and spent \$800 without avail. I gave up in despair. The drains on my system were weakening my intellect as well as my sexual and physical life. My brother advised me as a last resort to consult Drs. Kennedy & Kergan. I commenced their New Method Treatment and in a few weeks was a new man, with new life and ambition. This was four years ago, and now I am married and happy. I recommend these reliable

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reputation here, by honorable, straightforward dealing with the people. Doctor Welch does not come here to humbug and defraud the people, and the best way to decide that is to make a visit to his office and talk with him. Consultation and examination will cost you NOTHING, and the Doctor will tell you honestly what

he believes in regard to your case. TAPPAN, OHIO, January 23rd, 1897.

Have known Dr. W. A. Welch for the past eight years and while I regret to loose him as a citizen and physician, it is a great pleasure to know and recom-mend him as one of the leading Physicians of Harrison or adjoining counties, of high moral standing and good business qualifications. Can, without hesitancy, say, that the people will make no mistake in calling on the doctor at his new loca-Respectfully tion and forming his acquaintance.

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